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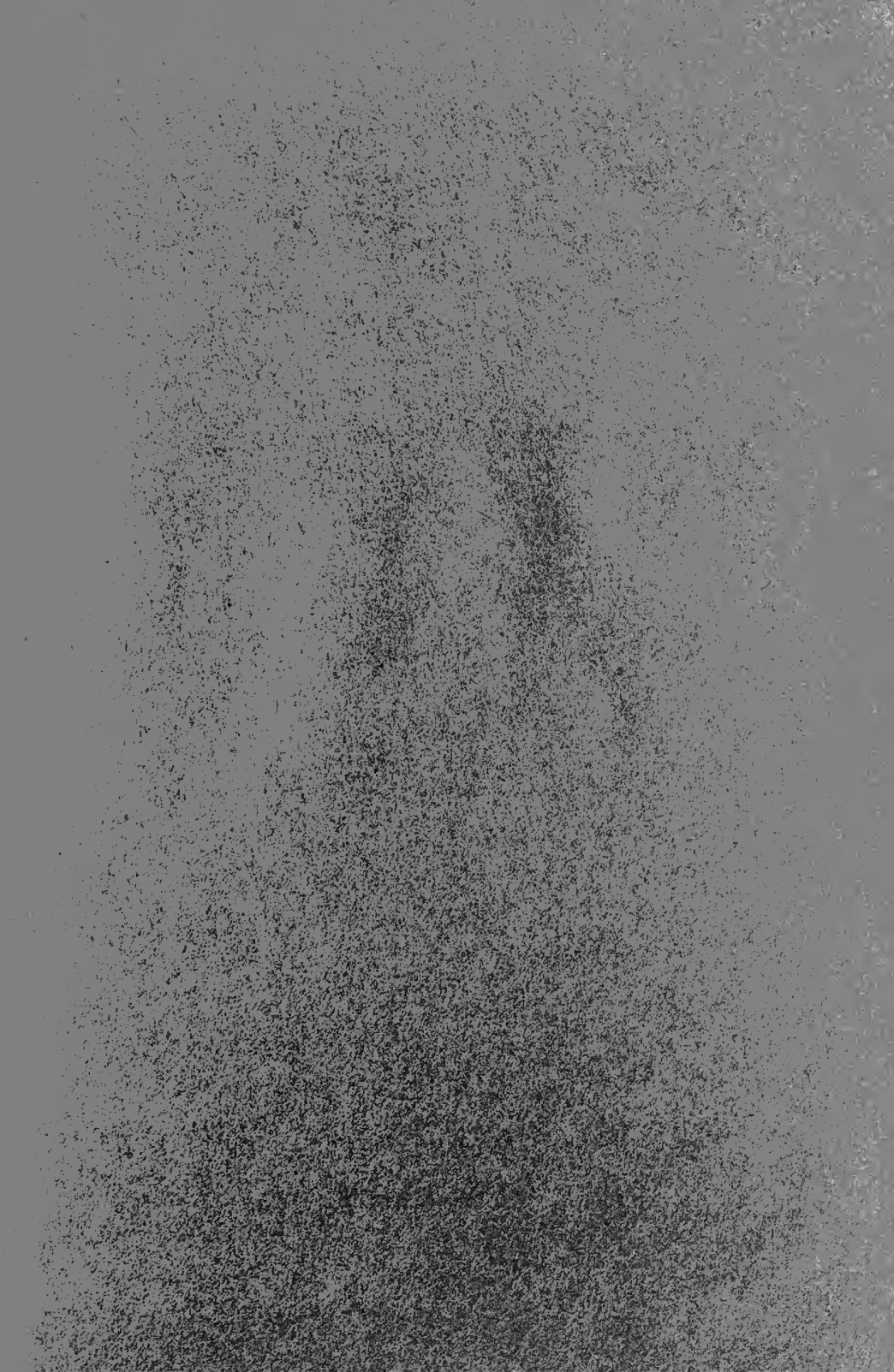
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Campaign Document No. 8.

S P E E C H

BY

HARVEY S. BROWN, of San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA AND THE DEMOCRACY.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: A few weeks since, before the Republican Central Club of this city and county, I, among other things, sought to establish the fact that the Democratic party of the day was not that great and glorious party of the past,—but had become sectional, aristocratical, and no longer the party of the people. For centuries past throughout the earth a continual contest has been going on between the few and the many. At some periods and localities it has been a war between the crown and the people;—in others, as now in England, a contest between the titled nobility and the masses. Our own country is not at all singular in this respect. At the inception of our government the country was divided into two great parties: one, the Republican, under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson, insisted that the aim of all governments should be to secure “the greatest good to the greatest number;” the other, under that brilliant leader, Alexander Hamilton, too much overlooking the wants of the *governed*, and dazzled by the pomp and splendor of a strong government, strenuously insisted for the rights of the *governors*. It would be a work of supererogation to say more than that this was the same old contest, and that the people triumphed.

From that day until within the last decade the masses have been steadily advancing, when suddenly and unexpectedly they find themselves baffled and disappointed—their wishes thwarted by that party which claims to be the lineal descendant of the old Republican party. Upon examining the legislation of that party, they find that it has departed from its course, has thrown away the good old Jeffersonian and Jacksonian charts, and now, instead of seeking how best to promote the welfare of the white man, is wholly occupied in perpetuating the enslavement of black men and the debasement of white labor.

Their leaders also proclaim, in their speeches and writings, new and startling doctrines, to wit: that the free white men of the North, who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows—who toil with their hands from “early morn to dewy eve”—are “mudsills,” “white slaves.” Remember this, ye toiling millions! wherever your

birth-place—whether in the sunny South or frigid North! Be ye laborers born in Erin or Italy, in France or Germany, or in whatever other spot on the face of the globe, remember that this is the doctrine of some of the High Priests in the temple of modern Democracy. Are you willing longer to perpetuate the power of those *who call you names*—“white slaves”?

Look at the acts of the present Administration during the past four years, and what has it done but howl nigger, nigger, eternal nigger? Do a free people adopt a Constitution and ask admission into the Union as a sovereign State, they are excluded because they have no niggers. Do we ask a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we cannot obtain it because it would be unhealthy for niggers. Do we ask a daily overland mail, it is refused because it in no way advances niggers. Do we ask that a gift of one hundred and sixty acres of public land be made to every citizen, or foreigner who has declared his intention to become such, who desires a homestead, it is indignantly and peremptorily refused because it is wanted for the use of niggers,—because these measures do not please the 350,000 slaveholders who constitute the aristocratic Democracy—Democratic Senates and Democratic Administrations oppose them.

Why should a Californian vote for a Democratic nominee for the Presidency? What is he or the State to gain by so doing? Are you in favor of the railroad? Do you want a daily overland mail? Do you want a homestead as a gift, or do you prefer to buy it? I address you, laboring men! You, heads of families! You, Germans, Irishmen, Frenchmen, Italians! I address you all—white men of every clime! Are you aware that a homestead bill has thrice passed the House of Representatives and been as many times killed by a Democratic Senate? Are you aware that your Democratic President, James Buchanan, during the last session of Congress, vetoed the Homestead Bill and took from you, and you, sir—all of you—every voter in California—a home of 160 acres of land?

Go listen to Democratic orators—go read their papers and documents; you hear about niggers, read about niggers, until the eye and ear are

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weary, but not one word of free homes. The very words nauseate a Breckinridge man, and words in favor of it in the mouth of a Douglas man would blister the tongue, if there is any truth in the old saying, that "lies make a sore tongue." What! Democrats ask for poor men's votes when they take from them homesteads, and call them white slaves! Democracy, as you see, my friends, has been a costly institution to California. Now what think you would be the cash gain to California should Republican measures be carried out? Pass the Homestead Bill, and 23,500,000 acres of land could be immediately divided among the citizens of this State, free of cost. This would make 146,875 homesteads of 160 acres each. Under the present law, to preempt it would cost one dollar and a quarter per acre, which would amount to \$29,375,000. This one measure would give to the people of California this enormous amount. Pass the Railroad Bill, and it would be necessary to expend at least \$20,000,000 here in this State. The value of the assessable real estate and the improvements thereon in this State, as assessed, is over, but we will call it \$80,000,000. The construction of this road would enhance the aggregate value of this property at least fifty per cent. This would make a gain to the State of \$40,000,000 more. The 146,875 homesteads would increase in value more than 100 per cent.; but call it fifty per cent. This would make \$14,685,500 more. There is no loss, but all is profit. Now let us see the net profits:—

Cr. By 146,875 Homesteads,	\$29,375,000
“ cash spent in Cal. in constructing railroad,	20,000,000
“ 50 per ct. increase on value of real estate now assessed,	40,000,000
“ 50 per ct. addition to value of 146,875 homesteads,	14,685,500

Aggregate cash profits to California, \$104,062,500

Making the aggregate gain to the State of California, in dollars and cents, by the carrying out of Republican principles, the enormous sum of one hundred and four millions, sixty-two thousand and five hundred dollars—a sum exceeding the estimated cost of building the entire road! And yet this is so a tithe of the blessings that would roll in upon us. Think of those 146,000 happy homes—the hearts made glad—the widows shelter—the orphans supported. What say you, fellow-citizens—“niggers for the niggerless,” or “homes for the homeless”? Besides, pass this Republican measure, and it would furnish employment to tens of thousands of laborers—not “white slaves,” but freemen—voters—sovereigns—equals of those lordly, democratic nabobs. Ponder, voters! laborers, tarry a moment—sailors and boatmen, furl the sails and lay aside the oars—farmers, leave the plow in the furrow—mechanics, drop the hammer, the saw, and the plane—miners, put aside the cradle, the pick, pan and shovel—merchants, lay up the ledger and the cash book for one day only, and let us here in California, in November next, teach these lordlings a lesson. Your fathers and mine, in the days of 1776,

did more than this. Through seven long years they toiled to teach England's King and Parliament that they were not slaves, but freemen. Let's reluke these haughty leaders! Let's redeem our young and beautiful State from the hands of those who vote with and for those who despise free white labor! Or are you contented to see labor made ignoble, dishonorable? Are you willing to follow where you should lead?—to be governed where you should rule? Or are you ashamed of your birth place—of your old homes—of your honorable vocation; and will ye meekly and humbly submit, and elevate those who think you slaves?

Again: pass that Republican Railroad measure, and our State, like a giant, would rise and shake off that torpor that under Democratic domination has settled down upon her; a new impetus would be given to trade and manufactures; the busy hum of industry would everywhere be heard; commerce revived would spread her great white wings to the breeze, and San Francisco become the great commercial emporium of the western world;—the tide of emigration would like a mighty column pour over our Sierras, debouch upon our plains, spread out from rivers' sides to oceans' barrier, southward to Gila's waters, and northward as near to “fifty-four forty” as the boundary of this our empire extends. Millions upon millions of capital would here seek investment. Atlantic mails would daily arrive—troops and munitions of war could be transported farther in days than now in months—herds and flocks would feed where now only roam the grizzly and the wolf—vineyards would supplant the chapparel and mustard—wastes become gardens—temples devoted to the arts and sciences would rise where now stands the Digger's hovel—the scream of the locomotive would pierce the ear of the roaming savage, break the solitude of the desert, wake the eagle in his eyrie, speed through fields of waving grain, daintily walk through cities and villages, bringing in his long and sometimes crescent train fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives and children, to make glad and cheerful the hearts and homes of the lonely pioneer. Neither Greece or Italy, Spain at her meridian, France in the zenith of her splendor, or England at the height of her prosperity, ever was or can be what this our California then will become. True, they had palaces in the foreground; but were there not hovels in the background? But every dwelling here will be the home of a sovereign.

I have before asked what Democracy has done for California. I will now show that it has done other wrongs to the State. Democracy is not only responsible for the defeat of a daily overland mail, the defeat of the railroad bill and homestead bill, but it has ruined the hopes and blighted the prospects of thousands upon thousands of our citizens.

Upon the acquisition of California, the Mexicans who held property here under the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, were to be protected in the enjoyment and possession of the same as fully and completely as though there

had been no change of sovereignty. Under the Mexican system, land was granted by the league to citizens of that Republic. The population being sparse, and no market for the products of the soil, as well from inclination as necessity the people were in the main devoted to the rearing of flocks and herds, the hides and tallow of which furnished the only articles of export. Land, like everything else, was cheap in every section, a league being worth little if anything more than a quarter section now.

The archives of the former Government were in the possession of the American authorities, in which was to be found the evidence or some evidence at least of nearly every valid grant that had been made in California. Agents, learned in the law, were appointed to proceed to California, examine the archives, and report to the Government the quantity of land and to whom granted. These gentlemen, with great diligence and fidelity, performed the delicate duty assigned them, and made full and able reports, and though the great body of the then grants were clearly genuine and legal, and a few others were regarded as doubtful, yet what think you our good Democrats did? You naturally enquire, did they not discriminate between the two classes of grants, confirm by act of Congress those which were known to be just and proper, and litigate the others? No, instead of trying to purchase the grants of the claimants so as to make all the lands in the State public and open them up to settlement, instead of confirming by act of Congress all those grants that were known to be bona fide and genuine, and settling titles so that the seller could give and the purchaser receive an indisputable title, and allowing the claimants under grants which were from any cause considered invalid to litigate them only, they passed a law creating a Board of Land Commissioners, and, under the penalty of forfeiture, made it obligatory upon all who claimed under Mexican grants to present and prove their claims before this Board, and gave the United States the right of appeal to the U. S. District Court, and from thence to the Supreme Court of the United States, after which, if the same should be confirmed, final survey might be made and patent issued. The ingenuity of man never devised a more mischievous and effectual plan to ruin both Californians and Americans, than this law. Had a thunderbolt fallen among the old Californians it could not have more astonished and amazed them; ignorant of our laws and language, they were compelled at once to employ counsel to prevent the confiscation of their estates; this, though interesting to the legal fraternity, was far from palatable to the Californians, for the process usually reduced their ranchos, sometimes a few hundred acres, other times a quarter or a third, and often a half, by way of a fee; traveling expenses from distant parts of the State to San Francisco and back, the expense of conveying witnesses and keeping them whilst waiting the law's delay, soon materially reduced their herds of cattle and menadas of horses, and finally, came confirmation or rejection, and which, mattered not, as they were compelled again to

employ counsel in the U. S. District Court, for the United States appealed every case confirmed by the Board. This, of course, involved new expense and trouble, and required either money or more land. After passing the ordeal of that Court, they were often compelled the third time to employ counsel to see their cases safely through the Supreme Court. If finally confirmed there, and he had money enough left to pay the U. S. Surveyor General for making the survey, (this was necessary during some years, because a Democratic Congress failed to make the necessary appropriations,) he or his children after him might hope to have a glimpse of a patent written upon parchment with the great seal attached, which would doubtless excite some curiosity and wonder, but, practically, could be of little other use, for the lands therein so particularly described had long since passed into the hands of the speculator. How many, oh, how many of these gray-haired Californians who had lived independently all their days, are now homeless, landless, houseless—strangers in the land of their nativity—their fortunes spent, not in procuring for themselves and families the comforts and luxuries of life, but wasted in litigation caused by the Democratic party—that party which these old Californians have been taught to respect and vote for. Whilst this policy has proved so utterly disastrous to the California portion of the community, it has not been less baneful to the American portion. Americans coming here saw large tracts of land unfenced, and, apparently, unoccupied, and, hoping that the lands were public, made haste to make their locations. Californians seeing intruders on their lands, warned them off, but they having located, and knowing the action of our Democratic Congress, and thinking that all or nearly all of the grants were or might be invalid, would neither move or buy. But the claim of ownership, in most cases, deterred them from making valuable improvements, for not a fruit or ornamental tree would they plant in the ground, not a fence or a house could they erect but what the thought would unbidden come, "I may lose my improvements and labor," and, in hundreds of instances, their houses were but huts and their fences but apologies. Thousands have spent years of time in constant dread and doubt, not daring to buy, fearing to improve, and spending their earnings in protracted and costly litigation. Bitterness of feeling was sometimes engendered between the contending parties, wrongs were committed, sometimes crimes and bloodshed, and innocent wives and children have sometimes suffered by incarceration of their natural protectors in prison for deeds of violence committed in the settlement of land titles, whilst others, unpunished by the law, have a dead man on their souls, destroying their peace and making life a hell. Where the claims are rejected, the settler may then obtain his quarter section at Government price, but even then, counting the time and money spent, the vexations of litigation, and the postponing of his improvements, it will be in many cases dear. But if the claim is finally confirmed, as ninety-nine out of every hundred have been which had an expediente of

the same in the archives, then he must either buy or leave; but to buy now he must pay five, ten, twenty, fifty, and sometimes a hundred times as much as he would have been compelled to pay had the title been settled when he first went upon it. This difference in cost is a part, though small portion, of the benefits of Democratic rule. But these are not a tithe of the evils of this policy. A few (and I am happy to say they are few) of the old Californians, seeing that *all* claims were subjected to the same trials and delay, felt that to retaliate on the Government would not be amiss, so uniting themselves with a few unprincipled adventurers, they undertook to palm off fraudulent grants upon the Board; these grants, though not very numerous, made up in the quantity of land claimed what they lacked in numbers. The effect of these frauds was to throw a cloud over nearly all the richest agricultural lands in the State, which, as a matter of course, retarded the natural growth of the whole State. Some of these frauds being detected, induced the belief in the minds of some, yes, thousands who were uninformed on the subject, that all or nearly all the grants in the State were bad; hence, naturally, settlers made little if any discrimination in making locations. Other fraudulent grants being confirmed, caused others to think that they might as well purchase one as another, and they were induced to pay large sums of money for titles worse than worthless. The title to a few millions of acres has been settled, but the cloud of uncertainty, like a pall, hangs over millions upon millions of acres of the best land in the State, the terror of both claimants and settlers, and a nuisance to the people and State, the end of which will probably come about the time that the heavens are to be rolled together like a scroll. But this is not all: the Democracy have again hoisted the flood-gates of litigation, which bids fair to very nearly if not quite to equal that which has preceded. Instead of allowing the U. S. Surveyor General to go upon the ground and there determine conflicts as to boundaries, and there fix the lines, and then allow the contestants to settle their disputes in a cheap, easy and speedy way, in the county where the land lies, in the courts of the State, the last Congress passed a law requiring the surveys to be returned into the U. S. District Court, where a trial *de novo* as to boundaries may be had which may take years longer to determine, and, when finally ended, is not after all a finality, but may be again contested in the State courts.

I charge then upon the Democratic party that they have disturbed the peace and retarded the growth of this country, have fostered litigation, distracted land titles, have caused frauds and perjuries, bloodshed and violence, have caused American citizens to buy and pay for worthless titles, and others to settle upon and contest *bona fide* titles, made them lose the labor of years and pay out their money in fruitless litigation, and finally, have plundered and confiscated the estates of old Californians, made them expend their all in contesting the law-suits that they have thrust upon them, made many of them houseless and homeless, reduced them to want and poverty,

that they have wounded hearts, broken up families, and violated the solemn obligations of treaties. I charge the present administration, through Attorney General BLACK, with the publication of untruths concerning California and land grants, in order to make political capital, and account for the disbursement of \$100,000 which he *didn't* spend in California. These, my friends, are some of the wrongs that California has suffered at the hands of the Democracy. Are not these truths, old Californians? Do you not feel them away down in your inmost souls? Americans, do you not *know* they are so? have you not felt, suffered, and paid enough on account of Democracy? If so, remember the ballot-box and the remedy!

Our opponents have so much to say of slavery and taking negroes into the Territories, that it is scarcely possible to avoid alluding to the subject. All agree that Congress has no power over slavery in the States. The Breckinridge party insist that the owners of slaves have the right to take them into any of the Territories, and that neither Congress or the people of the Territory can prohibit it. The Douglas party claim that the will of the people of the several Territories is supreme unless the Courts decide otherwise, in which event that every department of the Government should protect the rights so determined.

The Bell party have staked off a claim upon the Constitution, and as the lead is rather blind and not well defined, and, from a little prospecting, seems inclined on the North of Mason and Dixon's line to run one way, and South of it to run another; they insist on the priority of location and possession, and aver the right to follow it and hold it, with all its dips, angles and spurs, though it lead heavenward or the reverse.

The Republican party insist that the normal condition of the Territories is that of freedom; that slavery is local, not national; and that Congress has full power, and that it is a duty which that body owes to free white men to prohibit slavery therein so long as it remains a Territory. The three first named parties most cordially unite in abusing the Republicans, and charge that it is a sectional party, being confined to the free States. One word on this point. We may be extremely unfortunate, but, nevertheless, we have been led to believe that under our Constitution there are a *few* other rights besides that of owning niggers. In the days of our childhood we were taught, and the reading of manhood has confirmed those teachings, that under that instrument the citizens of the several States have the right to go wherever they please in this Union, that they may engage in any kind of lawful business, may freely express their sentiments upon any and all subjects, may edit and publish newspapers, religious or political, may receive newspapers through the public mails, may buy, sell, and read books not immoral, work and vote for whatever candidate they please, and shall be secure in their persons and property. I regret that these rights, in some of the Southern States of this Union, exist in the imagination only. In Carolina, an Irishman who expressed an opinion

derogatory of the institution of slavery, was whipped and tarred and feathered. In Virginia a few Republicans raised a Lincoln and Hamlin pole and hoisted the flag of their party, and the aristocratic democracy looking upon these laboring Republicans as white slaves, with force and violence cut it down. In Maryland a few similar poles are raised, and the aristocracy are greatly exercised, and threaten to give them a Virginia dose. In Texas, Germans who favor the rights of white men and talk of the wrongs of black men, are expelled the State. Throughout the entire South the mails are liable to examination, and if N. Y. *Tribunes* are found, they are burned. Scarcely anywhere in the South can a man express and avow Republican doctrines with safety to life and limb. The Legislature of Texas during the last winter passed a law of which the following is an extract :

"ART. 653. A. Any free person who shall publicly maintain that masters have no right of property in their slaves, either by speaking, writing, or printing, shall be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary not less than two nor more than four years.

"ART. 653. B. Any free person who shall privately or otherwise than publicly maintain that masters have no right of property in their slaves, with purpose to bring the institution of slavery into disrepute in the mind of any free inhabitant of this State, or of any resident for the time being therein, shall be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years."

What a commentary on free institutions and a free government is this! Imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than two years, and for what? Once things were not thus.

Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, in the original draft of that instrument, wrote :

"He [George III.] has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people, who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel Powers, is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britain. Determined to keep a market where men should be bought and sold, he has at length prostituted his negative for suppressing any legislative attempt to prohibit and restrain this execrable commerce."

Washington, the father of his country, said "his vote never would be wanting for the passage of a law to abolish slavery." He writes to John F. Mercer :

"I never mean, unless some particular circumstances should compel me to it, to possess another slave by purchase, it being among my *first wishes* to see some plan adopted by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law."

John Randolph says :

"I give to my slaves their freedom, to which my conscience tells me they are justly entitled. It has a long time been a matter of the deepest regret to me, that the circumstances under which I inherited them, and the obstacles thrown in the way by the laws of the land, have prevented my emancipating them in my lifetime, which it is my full intention to do in case I can accomplish it."

Patrick Henry, the first great orator of the revolution, whose burning words thrilled like an electric shock through the hearts of the American people, said :

"I believe a time will come when an opportunity will be offered to abolish this lamentable evil. Everything we can do is to improve it, if it happens in our day ; if not, let us transmit to our descendants, together with our slaves, a pity for their unhappy lot, and an abhorrence for slavery. If we cannot reduce this wished-for reformation to practice, let us treat the unhappy victims with lenity. It is the furthest advance we can make toward justice. It is a debt we owe to the purity of our religion, to show that it is at variance with that law which warrants slavery."

Again. Mr. Jefferson declared, in 1774 :

"The abolition of domestic slavery is the great object of desire in these colonies, where it was unhappily introduced in their infant state."

And at a later period of his life, as the result of more mature experience, he says :

"Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate, than that these people [the negroes] are to be free ; nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same government. Nature, habit, opinion, have drawn indelible lines of distinction between them. It is still in our power to direct the process of *emancipation and deportation*, and in such slow degrees as that the evil will wear off insensibly, and their place be, *pari passu*, filled up by free white laborers. If, on the contrary, it is left to force itself on human nature must shudder at the prospect held up." BANCROFT LIBRARY

These revolutionary heroes—this founder of Democracy—the idol of the people of these States down to the last decade—this old-fashioned Republican, Thomas Jefferson, were he and Washington and Henry and Randolph on a visit to Texas in the year A. D. 1860, and heard to utter these old sentiments, they would be consigned to a prison and confined with malefactors and felons. God pity the people—God save the country. Such language, yea, much less than this, now these aristocrats say is incendiary and exciting to the slaves. How is this? It did not in former times excite them, and why should it now? Is it not their constant boast that the slaves are contented and happy ; much more so, indeed, than the free laborers of the North? How then can they get excited? No ; 'tis not an insurrection among the slaves that they fear, but one among the voters—the poor—the laboring white men in their midst—an insurrection at the ballot-box, which might overturn and destroy this lordly aristocracy which has planted its iron heel, if possible, more firmly on the poor white man's neck than that of the *ebon* slave. Let the laboring white men of the South understand that it is not abolition or slave insurrection that the Republicans want, but the elevation of our own race, and there is not a Southern State that would not soon become intensely Republican. Who is to blame that there are few Republicans in the South? Certainly not Republicans, but rather the violence of the aristocratic Democracy.

The great body of the people are honest, though often deceived by the wiles of the demagogue; but their impulses are right, and the "second sober thought" rarely fails to rectify error. That thought is now upon, among, and moving the people of this great nation, and when November comes it will take form and voice—will sweep through New England, cross

the Alleghenies, speed along the great lakes, sweep down the Ohio, bound over the father of rivers, skim over the plains of Kansas, pass by the Mormon prophets, mount the Sierra Nevada, come thundering down California's and Oregon's cañons, and proclaim to a listening world that we are yet free.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.


Office, 163 Clay Street, San Francisco.

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 The Committee request full returns of Clubs to be sent to their office.

Campaign Document No. 11.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN CALIFORNIA.

The entire vote of this State in 1856 was 110,221. We do not anticipate that it will be materially increased this year. Owing to the distracted state of the Democratic party, it is probable that many will not vote at all, and hence it is reasonable to conclude that the vote of the State will not exceed in round numbers 110,000. We believe that any candidate who shall get 38,000 out of this 110,000 votes will carry the State. After deducting some 10,000 votes from the sum total, which the foolish old gentlemen intend to throw away on Bell and Everett, there will be 100,000 votes to divide up among Lincoln, Breckinridge and Douglas; 33,333 would be an equal division. If Lincoln can carry 38,000, we believe the remainder will be so equally balanced between Douglas and Breckinridge that the State will be safe enough for honest Abraham. That Breckinridge will lead Douglas largely we do not question, but after deducting the 38,000 votes for Lincoln, and 10,000 for Bell, it will leave but 62,000 for the other two. Supposing that Breckinridge gets 36,000 of these, it leaves but 21,000 for Douglas, which will be full as many as he can get.

But Lincoln's vote will not be limited to 38,000. In 1856 Fremont got 20,691 votes. This vote will unquestionably be doubled for Lincoln this year. In this city it may not be thought it will be largely increased. The vote for Buchanan in San Francisco in 1856 was 5,332; for Fremont, 5,089; being a plurality of 243 for Buchanan. Lincoln will this year have at least 3,000 majority. There are at least 1,500 of the old friends of Broderick who will vote for Lincoln, who never before voted the Republican ticket. This alone would make a change of 3,000 in the result. But there are a great many others who were not Broderick men that have never yet been Republicans, who will vote for Lincoln, so that we are clearly within bounds when we put Lincoln's plurality in this city at 3,000.

In Sacramento the change will be still greater

in proportion to the vote. There Fremont got but 941 votes. This year Lincoln's vote will doubtless exceed two thousand. In fact we are assured that in every county where any effort has been made to ascertain what the Republican vote will probably be, (excepting only San Francisco,) the Republican vote will be doubled. In fact we do not see, if there is any reliance to be placed on statements that come to us well authenticated, how that Lincoln's vote throughout the State can fall short of double that which Fremont received. This would give him 41,382, and that is the least vote that Lincoln will receive. In many of the smaller counties his vote will be ten times that received by Fremont in 1856, and in fact there is no earthly power that can prevent his carrying the State.

But, to make assurance doubly sure, we have prepared the following table of votes thrown in 1856 for Buchanan, Fillmore and Fremont. Opposite the name and vote of each county we have left a blank space to be filled in by the residents of different counties of the estimated votes that will be cast this year. Now if our friends in the different counties will take the pains to inform themselves by means of the various club rolls, and all other available means, what will be the probable vote this year, and send the table filled out with their estimated results to the State Central Committee, they will be able in the course of two or three weeks to tell just about how the State will go; and also, if they find that any district or State will not do so well as anticipated, to send in the documents and speakers to arouse them and bring out the full Republican strength.

We beg to assure our friends in the interior that it is of very great importance that they attend to the filling out of those tables. Ascertain your strength in your own counties, and let us know how many votes you will throw for Lincoln and Hamlin. Send your estimated returns to the State Central Committee, and then the way is easy and the work open before us.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN 1856.				PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN 1860.				
COUNTIES.	Buchanan	Fillmore	Fremont	Lincoln	Douglas	Breck'ge	Bell.	Line'n gain
Alameda.....	729	213	723					
Amador.....	1784	1557	657					
Butte.....	2501	1702	744					
Calaveras.....	2615	1504	562					
Colusi.....	289	305	18					
Contra Costa.....	487	288	188					
El Dorado.....	4043	2956	1391					
Frezno.....	218	123	1					
Humboldt.....	204	191	103					
Klamath.....	832	440	82					
Los Angeles.....	721	135	521					
Marin.....	350	82	151					
Mariposa.....	1254	772	165					
Merced.....	249	124	14					
Monterey.....	267	169	220					
Napa.....	444	341	157					
Nevada.....	3500	2238	1462					
Placer.....	2808	2096	992					
Plumas.....	1124	865	217					
Sacramento.....	3438	3386	941					
San Bernardino.....	314	7	93					
San Diego.....	173	38	18					
San Francisco.....	5332	1598	5089					
San Mateo.....	282	113	238					
San Joaquin.....	1285	1040	548					
San Luis Obispo.....	83	15	107					
Santa Barbara.....	176	10	183					
Santa Clara.....	576	673	809					
Santa Cruz.....	320	288	196					
Shasta.....	1537	1083	169					
Sierra.....	2506	2205	693					
Siskiyou.....	2073	1791	464					
Solano.....	799	634	189					
Sonoma & Mendocino..	1515	498	382					
Stanislaus.....	436	228	21					
Sutter.....	491	347	92					
Tehama.....	436	311	44					
Trinity.....	1011	882	188					
Tulare.....	248	139	23					
Tuolumne.....	2936	2112	1056					
Yolo.....	553	583	130					
Yuba.....	2451	2081	650					

Buchanan.....53,365
 Fillmore.....36,165
 Fremont.....20,691

Total.....110,221

